

jugal narrower at insertion in maxilla, as viewed from side; interpterygoid fossa shorter; auditory bullae smaller; dentition variable, much as in *scottii*. Similar to *guatemalae*, but decidedly larger, with relatively smaller auditory bullae. Compared with *fraterculus* the skull is much larger, with more prominent temporal ridges; auditory bullae relatively smaller, less inflated; dentition heavier.

Measurements.—*Type*: Total length, 935 mm; tail vertebrae, 358; hind foot, 128. An adult male topotype: 948; 376; 125. *Skull* (type [♀] and an adult male topotype, respectively): Greatest length, 111.6, 112.6; condylobasal length, 109.3, 110.7; zygomatic breadth, 65.1, 67.5; breadth of braincase, 42.3, 43.5; interorbital constriction, 22, 23.1; width of rostrum (just behind exposed canines), 18.6, 17.8; length of nasals, 35.9, 36; maxillary toothrow (front of canine to back of last molar), 48.8, 49; length of upper carnassial (inner side), 12.5, 10.7.

Remarks.—The dark coloration of this geographic race seems to be associated with its humid tropical forest habitat. General comparisons indicate intergradation on the north with *scottii*, on the west and south with *colimensis*, and toward the east with *fraterculus* and *guatemalae*.

Specimens examined.—Total number, 10, as follows:

OAXACA: Cerro San Felipe (10 miles north of City of Oaxaca), 1; Totontepec (20 miles northeast of Mount Zempoaltepec), 1.

QUERETARO: Jalpan, 1.

SAN LUIS POTOSI: Rio Verde, 1.

VERA CRUZ: Jalapa, 1; Las Vigas, 1; Orizaba, 4.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new woodrat of the genus Hodomys*.¹ E. A. GOLDMAN, Bureau of Biological Survey.

The genus *Hodomys* includes large, peculiar, tawny-backed woodrats known to range from Rosario, southern Sinaloa, southward at low elevations near the Pacific coast to Acapulco, central Guerrero, southwestern Mexico. One less vividly colored species (*Hodomys vetulus*) inhabits interior valleys as far east as southeastern Puebla, in the Atlantic drainage two-thirds of the distance across the continent. The largest individuals of *Hodomys alleni* present the maximum size attained by any of the many species of North American round-tailed woodrats (type of *alleni*: total length, 472; tail vertebrae, 225; hind foot, 46 millimeters). A new geographic race of lesser dimensions may be known by the following description.

Hodomys alleni guerrerensis, subsp. nov.

Acapulco Woodrat

Type.—From Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico (sea level). No. 70574, ♂ adult, skin and skull, U. S. National Museum (Biological Survey collection), collected by Nelson and Goldman, January 6, 1895. Original number 7321.

¹ Received September 17, 1938.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality, but probably has an extensive range at low elevations along the Pacific coast.

General characters.—Closely allied to *Hodomys alleni alleni* of Manzanillo, Colima, but decidedly smaller; color about the same; skull smaller and lighter in structure. Somewhat similar to *Hodomys vetulus* of Tehuacan, Puebla, but larger; upper parts near tawny instead of cinnamon buff; tail unicolor (tail bicolor in *vetulus*); cranial details distinctive.

Color.—*Type* (unworn pelage): Upper parts from top of head over back to rump near "tawny" (Ridgway, 1912) moderately mixed with black, paling to "cinnamon," the dark hairs thinning out along flanks; muzzle, sides of head, areas around eyes, outer sides of forearms and thighs dull grayish brown; under parts dull white, the hairs white to roots along median line from chest to inguinal region and "light drab" under color showing through on throat, inner sides of limbs and sides of abdomen; ears thinly clothed with dusky hairs; fore feet dull white; hind feet whitish mixed with brownish black, the ends of toes clothed with tufts of silvery white bristles; tail thinly haired, black all around. In most of the topotypes the basal color on the under parts is uniformly "light drab" and the hind feet are more extensively mixed with brownish black.

Skull.—Very similar to that of typical *alleni*, but smaller and of lighter proportions; maxillary arm of zygoma slenderer; molars relatively smaller. Compared with that of *vetulus* the skull is similar in general form but larger, more elongated; interparietal longer; molar tooththrows longer and actually as well as relatively narrower.

Measurements.—*Type*: Total length, 408 mm; tail vertebrae, 200; hind foot, 42. Average of four adult topotypes: 423 (390–446); tail vertebrae, 206 (181–224); hind foot, 42 (40–43). *Skull* (type [♂] and an adult female topotype, respectively): Occipitonasal length, 49.8, 50.7; zygomatic breadth, 24.9, 24.7; interorbital constriction, 6.1, 5.9; length of nasals, 19.2, 19.9; length of incisive foramina, 9.5, 9.5; length of palatal bridge, 9.5, 10; maxillary tooththrow (alveoli), 10.4, 10.1.

Remarks.—*Hodomys alleni guerrerensis* is a southern geographic race, distinguished from typical *alleni* mainly by smaller size. It requires no close comparison with *vetulus* of the interior valleys to the northward, although the two are not very distantly related.

Specimens examined.—Twelve, all from the type locality.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND
AFFILIATED SOCIETIES
THE ACADEMY

RECENTLY ELECTED TO RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP
IN THE ACADEMY

CLARENCE COTTAM, senior biologist, Bureau of Biological Survey, in recognition of his contributions to the knowledge of the food habits and economic status of vertebrates and to wild life conservation.

ERNEST WERNER EICKELBERG, assistant chief, Division of Terrestrial Magnetism and Seismology, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in recognition of his work on the magnetism of the United States and the development of magnetic observations at sea.